NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866.

EUROPE.

Vol. XXVI No. 8,023.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO DEC. 24

SURRATT.

LONDON, Dec. 24.-Telegraphic advices from Alexandria say that the prisoner Surratt has been placed on board the United States steamer Swatara, which sailed for the United States on Friday last.

London, Dec. 24 .- The Times of to-day considers the affairs of the Holy See in a critical condition, in spite

of the tranquil appearance. FLORENCE, Dec. 24.—The Minister of Finance reports a deficiency in his budget of 200,000,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 24.—The Exchange and markets are closed, and there is a general suspension of business for the holidays.

FRANCE. PARIS, Dec. 24.—Bourse not open for business Monday is generally observed as a boliday.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MES-MIND-THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S CONTEMPLATED

in a recent TRIBUNE editorial. Yes, verily, more of a The call of the public, who can't believe that Govgrew so querulous and loud that on Monday the Monitour soothe public impatience. Meanwhile, rumoring, con

The French are characteristically a willy folk. The characteristic element of wit is to catch at resemblances and the points of contact and dependence between more or less remotely related things. And so, the first impression which the reading of the two just quoted paragraphs left on the minds of all French readers was: The official Monitar note is apologetic comment on and hamble response to the sub-minatory passage of the President's Message. The mulicious have exploited on the simple this first blush interpretation of such collocation—their mischievous deligible being enhanced by the truly hugh-ably anxious chorts that advocates, semi (and less) official, of Government make to claborately demonstrate that the unlucky note—so unlucky by its date of publication—was in no way bullied out of this Government by the valled menace of ours, but is merely the reannouncement to an impatient public of preparations which have been going on this past two months, and have been frequently spoken of in the newspapers. As to the fact, the semi and less official explanations are correct; but the effect of them is rather to underscore and implicate with yet more stitute the boundary of the Managraphy analysis.

rived at-while they dread in any one that possibly can be arrived at—while they dread in any one that possion; can be arrived at the fatal features of more personal service and increased taxation. And with this grow attention to and alarm at the strange fact that while the population of other countries is growing, that of France is nearly at a stand-still and threatening to diminish. And the menacing interrogative comes ever mearer and nearer to the surface: Is then, really, after all, the Napoleonic regime—with all doors of revolution closed and keys in master's

Veuillot emits this savory whill of sanctity in his Odears de Paris: "I am surprised that the actor Booth, the assassin of that poor devil, Prevident Johnson Irici, was not a comic actor." M. L. Veuillot's fellow Christian, Mr. J. Surratt, late of the Poutifical Zounves, has been caught at last, at Alexandria, as he was going down into the land of Egypt.

I have barely time and room to give the title of a large octave just printed here in Paris, despite its Spanish subject, and authorship, and editorship: "Cartas Relaciones de Herman Cortes at Empender Cartes V. Colegidas & illustradas per Don Pascust in Gatandos.

Not a line nor a minute left for Jonchim, the musical lion of the day, who aggravates the voices of home hair and rosin put to catgut as no one has since Pagamini; nor for Sarlori's new comedy, Malson News, which has been half damned by a public grown irritable and critical inder his repented triumplis; nor of the lare-footed Carmellte, Pére Hyacinthe, who began his advent sermens last Sunday at Notre Dame before a crowded house—the most cloquent of all French pulpit orators of the day; nor of Mr. Godrein, who is here reading up for new volumes of his History of France; nor of time-hatored Poet Bryant, who shales here with his sonial-law; nor yet of Americans who are here with wives. The Grand Hotel, except that it is wofully wanting of an American organization, might pass for a New-York hotel.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION-THE GRAND

THE NORTH GUIDAN CORPUGATION—THE GRAND
POSITION—WE VEND RESPONSATION—THE GRAND
POSITION—WE VEND RESPONSATION—THE GRAND
POSITION—WE VEND RESPONSATION
From the special Correspondent.

At the end of this month Count threases will return to
Bertin, and then the working-count of the Constitution for
the North German Confederation will begin a first the countries of the Debraina Crown, with seven small and
the special confederation will begin a first threat to the countries of the Debraina Crown, with seven small a
discountries of the German Confederation is a law on the electrons for the Confederation is capseed with impatience. Already a lateral Eventual
The information of the Confederation is capseed with impatience. Already a lateral Eventual
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De Kritger in place of Dr. Gelcking integral of Countries of the Confederation of the C particularly provided provided a relation from the property of the provided relation provided between the provided relationship of the provided relation from the provided relation relation relation from the provided relation relation relation relation relationship to the third from the provided relation relation relation relation relationship to the provided relation relat

tion from the tyranny of the natural father. When a young man marries he has to bring his bride home to his parents, and if they therefore object to his choice, he has nothing left but to resign the girl who he has neither the means nor the skill to support. Such a system, by which a man is kept in tutelage often until past middle life, is not favorable to manilness of character and independent thought and action, and it must undergo a change when Italians are once fairly hunched into political life.

The Africance of Meverbeer, which has been performed here for the first time, is causing an immense sensation. No Italian composer, it is said, will, for a long time to come, venture to compete with it. The royal family made their appearance at the opera the evening after their strivel; the King was coldly received, but Prince Umbert was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The open man ar, and even the bitter terms in which he has denounced he conduct of the late war, when he and his brother Amad us sustained their part with honer, has gained for him ine sympathy of all Italian hearts. It is said that the result

MEXICO.

MINISTER CAMPBELL TO HUST UP JUAREZ-CORTINA, ESCOBADO AND CANALES TO MARCH INTO THE

INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24, 1866 The following dispatch has just been received at this bureau from THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Matamoros: The Susquehanna from Havana on the 25th, arrived at Vern sion. On the 4th the party left on the Jones and arrived at Bra Gen. Escobedo, when it was decided that Minister Campbell Minister Campbell and Mr. Plumb to accompany them. Gen. Felipe B. Berriazabal will be left in command of the Rio Grande force of the Mexican army. Gen. H. Clay Davis, one the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, and placed under arrest, and Brig-Gen. Lewis G. Brown, Col. 117th U. S. C. T., placed

morrow, weather permitting. A strong northerly wind prevents NO OFFICIAL NEWS PROM THE SHERMAN-CAMPBELL PARTY RECEIVED.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The State Department has not as yet officially received the particulars of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell's recent mission to Vera Cruz.

THAT OUR DIPLOMATIC PARTY RECEIVED FRENCH CIVILITIES AT VERA CRUZ-MINISTER CAMPBELL TO FIND JUAREZ IN FORTY DAYS.

NEW-OBLEANS, Dec. 24.-The Hop. Lewis D. Campbell arrived here last evening. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman had

bell arrived here last evening. Licut. Gen. Sherman man interview with Gov. Wells this morning.

The officers of the Susquehanna say that statements published of civilities of French officers at Vera Cruz en-tirely untrue. The vessel was forbidden to approach nearer the city than the Veide Island, and the only inter-course with the French was the message delivered to Mr. Campbell by the officers of the French Navy that if he wasted chains and anchors they would be happy to sup-

wanted chains and ancours they by them.

Mr. Campbell replied that he stood in no particular need of such articles himself, and he imagined that the United States ships-of-war were generally well supplied with them. Mr. Campbell declares his purpose and expectation to find Juarcz within forty days.

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman leaves this evening for St. Louis.

Commodors Alden fias left his flag steamer to join the Susquehaman at South-West Pass, and will awart orders from Minister Campbell before leaving for sea.

THE FENIANS.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIALS-J. M'DONALD CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

o'nicek. J. McDonald, who on Saturday was acquitted on the charge of feloniously joining certain persons who had entered

before the robbery. Tanfe was present at the examina-ire Col. Matinger; do not know if he was examined; to could not recognize McDonald, cas the cridence for the prosecution.

is Terence McDonald. Miss Charity Whittemore gave the same evidence as her nother about Recreton, and stated that McDonald was at their are about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

James Reardon, one of the Fernan prisoners, sworn—Never

saw the witness before.

Cross-examined—I am not a Fenian 1 I came to Canada on the 7th of June; was arrested at St. Armands on the 9th; do not know a piace called Cooke Corner.

Mr. Deviin objected to this mode of cross-examining the witness.

The Judge, in summing up, said the jury had to dismiss from beir minds an irreference to charges which had been brought grainst the prisoner as a Fenian. They had to consider simply his alloged restery. If they believed the evidence of Riebert hey must find him guilty. In the course of his charge the aige pointed out that the evidence of Whittemeres that to be a summing the said of the charge the aige pointed out that the evidence of Whittemeres that the leading the said of the charge the aide of the charge the charge

patible with the robbery.

The jury retired at 12:30 to consider their verdict.

The tirand Jury came into Court with a true bill against Gea, Crawford charging him as an American citizen with fetoniously committing on the 5th of June divers acts of hostility against He; Majesth by assisting persons who had entered the province with intent to levy war to plunder the village of Frenchese.

rg.

- Grand Jury having also made a presentation about the
of the Jail were discharged from further attendance.)

aford having been arraigned on this charge pleaded not

melius Owens was placed in the dock, charged that he, a subject of her Mojesty, did, on the 9th of June. Islouijoin certain parties who had catered Lower Canada with
t to kety war on her Mojesty.

Junessy, in opening the case for the Crown, stated that
add stop the prosecution if he found he could not prove
of complicity on the part of the prisoner occurring on the
June.

of company of James, and participated in the property of James II Gardner, sworm—Saw prisoner at Mr. Johnston's on Fricky, the 5th of Jime, about midnight; he came and the wanted to stay all right—that he could lie on the floor; as unarmed, he said. You need not be afraid—I have not. I have lost my belt-saber and watch; he was finally of to come in and lie down, and witness aw him stiff there next morning; again saw him after he was arrested.

and day.

To Mr. Devlin—The prisoner's hands and face were covered
th blood, he did not tell me that he had been beaten.

Thealen Martin swern—Did not see the prisoner later than

charring.

A. Stephenson was called but did not appear.

Mr. Hannay said from his recollections of Stephenson's decontion he read not prove acts of complicity on the 9th, and
is would therefore, alcandon the case. The jury returned a
residict of ta guilty.

The Judge said—Prisoner, it is to be regretted that a man a

ce Judge said.—Prisoner, it is to be regretied had appearance should be here under such circumstances, but are is no endeance to sensain the indictment you are acquitated entitled to be discharged, wens, who served for nearly seven years in the Constabution Ireland, and came to America in August 1865, was a from custody. discharged from castody.

sarles McGowan, the shoe black, was also ordered to be harged, as there was no indictment standing against him. Ramsey said there was no case short enough to avert the ability of the jury being locked up over Christmas, and is pleased the Court he would not commence another trial

o day.

At 2 the Court adjourned till 7 to receive the verdict in
At 3 the Court had bounded that they had not
greed. The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Wedneslay morning—the Jury being doomed to a lock up over Christ-

The jail physician, Dr. Brown, attempted to-day, at the equest of the condemned prisoner Madden, to extract from is neck one of the two bullets lodged in him by Sewell. During he operation the bullet changed its place, and could not be cached. It is feared that it may pass on some vital part and case death. Madden here the probing with unflinching

firmness.

Mr. Devlin has gone to Montreal, but left orders for a Christ-mas dimer for the Femian prisoners.

AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE AND SUCCESSFUL MURDER BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS-THE LATTER CAP-TURED BY THE CITIZENS.

TURED BY THE CHILEAS.

IT THEOREM TO THE TRIBETS.

LEAVINWORTH, Kaines, Dec. 21.—A, Sergount and five soldiers of Company D, 7th Cavalry, from Fort Riley, went to Orden City in schuch of deserters. The Sergount stationed a guard around a Rouse, with orders to let no one in. He then attempted to outrage the woman of the house, who was alone. The cries of her children aroused her husband and brother, at work in a field near by, spitchey came to her assistance. The Sergount foiled, ordered the husband shot, and the order was carried out by one of the camels, who brilled the husband. The crimers l authorities.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GEN. GRANT COUNTERMANDS HIS RECENT ORDER.

BY TRIBONAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—Gen. Grant telegraphet to-day to Gov. Fletcher, at Washington, that he counter manded the order sending two Companies of U. S. troop(to Lexington. This settles the question of supremacy authority in the preservation of the peace. The loyal men here are jubilant over Gen. Grant's retreat from his un tenable position.

LOUISIANA.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. BY THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

RIGHMOND, Dec. 24.—The New-Orleans Picayane, received to-day, says the Congressional Investigating Committee would ask the privilege of selecting counsel to represent the city during the progress of the investigation, a proceeding which The Programs was sorn wound be objected to by the sympathizers with the Convention. The latter, when they heard that the Common Council had tendered the Committee a room in the City Hall in which to conduct the investigation, 'electory appeal the Committee not to accept it.

graphed the Committee not to accept it.

THE OFFER OF THE CITY COUNCIL DECLINED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24,—The Joi Committee of the Common Council have waited on the Congressional Coustities for the purpose of tendering tacir rooms, etc., of the part of the city, agreeable to a special resolution of the City Council. The offer was declined.

Rooms have been engaged at the St. Louis Hetel for the Congressional excursion party, which is expected to arrive on the 27th.

The United States steamship Winocski, from Vera Cruz, arrived vesterday.

GEORGIA.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION-PERSECUTION OF PREED MEN-THREE HUNDRED KILLED IN GEORGIA SINCE 1865-THE LAWS NO PROTECTION-THE CASE OF MR. SWAYZE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19, 1866. The probability that Congress will place the insurgen States under territorial governments, is exciting a vast deal of discussion, and rot a little fear, among our unreonstructed brethren. Their discussions are not of a very angry, or boisterous nature, but earnest, and apparently conducted with bated breath, and under a sort of subduing upon themselves a most dire calamity. Many, however, appear to have abandoned themselves to a complete indifference in regard to the future, and to a spirit of reckless. ness and defiance, such as could only be called into activity

by the demoralizing influence of Slavery. This class defy the North-the Endicals-to do their worst, predicting, as in times pest, foral ruin to all who dare do, or think, anything not agreeable to Southern wishes, feelings and sentiments. The abrogation of the

by the military authorities, to arrest the murderers; and, in these instances, they acted only to save the criminals from heing tried by a court-martial, and thus shield them from the punishment due ther crimes.

It reguld be just as easy to get a jury in the State of New York to convict a person of manularities for shooting a mad dog, as to get a jury of Rebels to find a Rebel guilty upon a charge of killing a negro. In making this statement, we are perfectly calm, and know exactly what we say; and have a full, perfect, and clear view of the meaning, import, character, and influence of such an explicit declaration. But let the case be reversed, and, if the meb allow him to live to go through the furce of a trial, the negro charged with mander will, upon the most filmsy circumstantial evidence, be condemned to death. Such is the temper of the whites, that a colored man can attempt to defend his life against the kinfe, or gun, of pistol, of his whitom oppressors, only with the certainty of losing it.

of losing it.

In a community so demoralized by the influences of of losing it.

In a community so demoralized by the influences of Slavery—among a people who entirely deny that the negro has any rights in common with themselves—who deny that the negro has any rights in common with themselves—who deny that the negro has any rights that a white man is bound to respect—what are laws, however just they may be in diction, worth? They are interly worthless. Laws are effective—answer the ends of justice—only when they embody and express the sentiment of the people. The laws passed by Rebel Legislatures for the protection of the freedmen, do not embody the sentiment of the Rebels; and they were passed not to protect freedmen, but to socure for the Rebel States power and influence in a Government which, by force of arms, they were unable to destroy. Such laws are a dead letter. They have wrought no change in the moral tone and temper of those who owned slaves, and who were engaged in the Rebellion.

It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the National Government to protect the loyal whites and blacks from the relentless persecutions of the Rebels, and thereby save the nation and the Rebels, also, from a disgrace such at has never yet fallen upon any people claiming Christian civilization.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNA that a colored planter named Harry Thomas was most brutally mardered in Columbia County, Georgia, in October last, at his own house and in the presence of his wife, and methor, by about a dozen white neighbors, led on by a respectable white planter panned Smith; that five of the

ber last, at his own house and in the presence of his wife, and mother, by about a dozen white neighbors, led on by a respectable white planter named Smith; that five of the party were arrested by the military authorities and handed over to the civil authorities; and that the evidence addicted was deemed smilecant to hold only one of the party, a respectable man named Perrin. Last week Perrin was brought before the court, the case argued, and the jury, "after retiring to their rooms a short time, returned a verdict of not guilty."

a respectable man named Perrin. Last week Perrin was brought before the court, the case argued, and the jury, "after retiring to their rooms a short time, returned a verdict of not guilty."

This Perrin was the man who, after the party had choked and handcuffed Thomas's wife, and had put thirteen balls into Thomas, went into the house and informed the mother of the deceased that "the niggers would have to look out now; the damped Yankees are played out"—meaning that civil authority was restored, and there was no longer any fear of military authority; therefore, killing "miggers" could be indulged in with impunity. The assertion is strictly frue.

In a former letter we made mention of the fact that J. Clarke Swayze, a white Unionist of Griffin, had been driven from his home by a mob. The facts of the case are that he was waited upon by six men, formerly officers in the Rebel army, who claimed to "represent the respectable portion of our citizens," and was notified that unless he left within 48 hours he would be hanged! Mr. Swayze entered suit in the United States Pistrict Court against them, and they were arrested by the United States Marshal, with the assistance of the military authorities, and lodged in Fort Pulaski, which, of course, caused much six citement among the rebellions portion of the community. They have been released on ball, and have become the heroes and the lices of the day. The Rubel papers speak of them as "among the respectable entirest." and of "there have been released on ball, and have become the with the hatred of the Rubel papers speak of them as "among the respectable entirest." and honest man whose only fault is that he is a partiot—in most unmeasured terms. They villify him only to sustain the ruffians who drove him from his home and family, and because they have been released only in intensity, by their disregard for law and over any to hittor, so intolerant, so savagely a slees so murderensly cruel, as that which the Rubels had a partion of room any want of his position to murder he